Hypothesis Concerning the Neurological Dynamics of Precognition

18 January 2019
Simon Edwards
Research Acceleration Initiative

Introduction

Human precognition and ESP more generally is a well-documented and useful phenomenon which has been utilized in order to aid in identifying murder suspects, to conduct espionage and to conduct counter-espionage operations, particularly in conjunction wite remote viewing.

Although this natural human ability has been exploited and studied, it has not been, to date (to this author's knowledge) duplicated by artificial means, which would seem to be the next logical step. While humans are prone to error, an artificial mechanism for achieving the same goals would represent a major leap forward.

Abstract

The brain is an electrical organ with millions of axonal pathways which follow circuitous pathways with signals traveling in both congruous and opposing directions. Recent research has demonstrated that some communication within the brain may even occur faster than the speed of light, perhaps through an induction effect. In precognition, events seconds, minutes, or even days or years in the future can be anticipated by human subjects; a phenomenon which cannot be explained through magnetic induction.

The most likely explanation for this phenomenon is the generation of a particle which is capable of traveling forward in the temporal direction within a model of the universe in which physical matter has temporal breadth which enables it to exist for a time prior to and after what we understand to be the present moment. Such a particle would have to be fundamentally electrical, would have to have an inverse mass and would have to be producible through natural human neurological processes.

When electrical signals are transmitted within the brain down parallel pathways but in opposing directions, provided that the spin-orientation of the electrons are offset by 90-degrees relative to those in the opposing stream, the *quantum magnetism* of one stream of electrons may directly interact with the *quantum electricity* of the electrons in the opposing path. Neutrinos are a likely candidate in this author's mind for the quantum particle which gives electrical charge to electrons and magnetons are another quantum particle which has a mass-inverting effect on neutrinos when the two interact.

Inverse-mass neutrinos are projected toward what we term "the future" through natural human neurological function. Eventually, these neutrinos come into contact with physical matter in "the future" and this interaction results in their re-inversion to a positive mass value. This causes the neutrinos to return to what we call the "present time" in much the same way that a ballistic object which achieves a great altitude eventually falls back to

Earth. The presence or absence of a return signal indicates the presence or absence of physical matter in the future time. Within the context of neurology, what is really being measured is the presence or absence of a memory of an event having occurred wherein these memories are composed of proteins which are closely collocated with the source of the inverse-mass neutrinos, the axons.

These signals must subsequently be re-converted into electrical signals which can be understood by the brain. Here, again, proteins play a role, as can basic elements which tend toward the duplication of electrons such as rubidium. Whole electrons must necessarily be conjured from the influx of neutrino energy and these inflows must translate into coherent signals. It may be the case that special proteins which periodically discharge electrons may agglomerate whole electrons exclusively from neutrino by dint of an abundance of points at which there are three converging magnetic sources which make new electron formation more likely. These special proteins may behave much as a quartz crystal in that they discharge their contents in response to reaching full electrical charge. Many human subjects report having precognitive visions which feature sequential or conceptual inversions. This only makes sense as information polled first would be received last in such a scheme.

While this is likely the way in which this phenomenon works in the context of human neurology, an artificial mechanism for reproducing precognition may work according to different principles. (Indeed, it does and is discussed in a subsequent publication.)

Conclusion

Understanding human precognition affords us the opportunity not only to enhance human precognition but to artificially reproduce it. The ability to portend the future represents a pivotal human advancement with untold consequences. Such a capability would confer non-trivial advantage to the wielder.